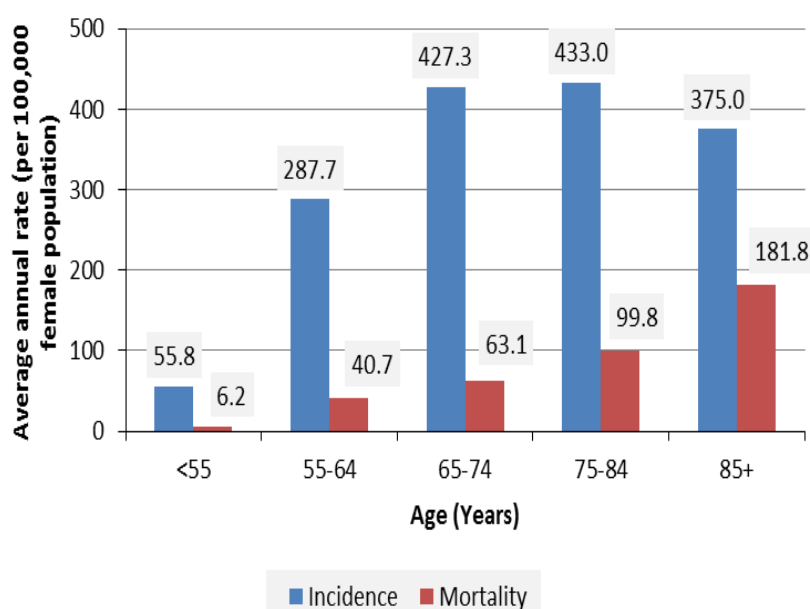


Female Breast Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Invasive Female Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2007-2011)



Nebraska Female Breast Cancer Quick Facts:

- Between 2007 and 2011, 6,294 Nebraska women were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, while another 1,430 were diagnosed with an in situ (non-invasive) breast tumor.
- Breast cancer accounted for 1,105 deaths among Nebraska women between 2007 and 2011.
- The rate at which female breast cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase with age (Figure 1).
- Female breast cancer incidence and mortality followed a downward trend, both in Nebraska and nationwide, during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).
- Female breast cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska are similar to U.S. rates (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Invasive Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates, Nebraska & U.S. (2001-2011)

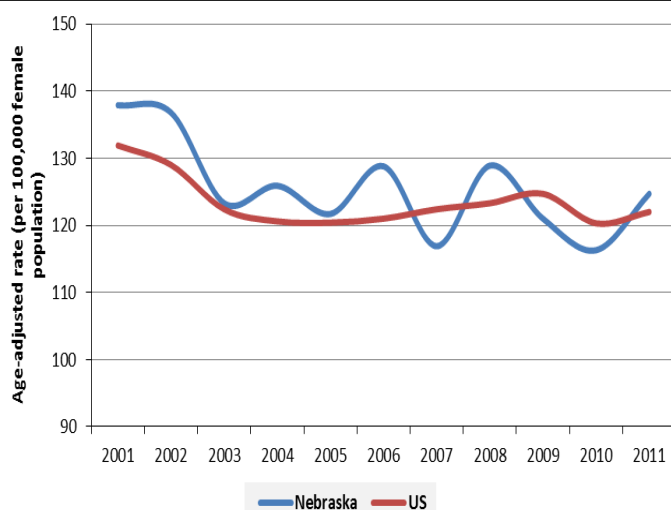


Figure 3. Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rates, Nebraska & U.S. (2001-2011)

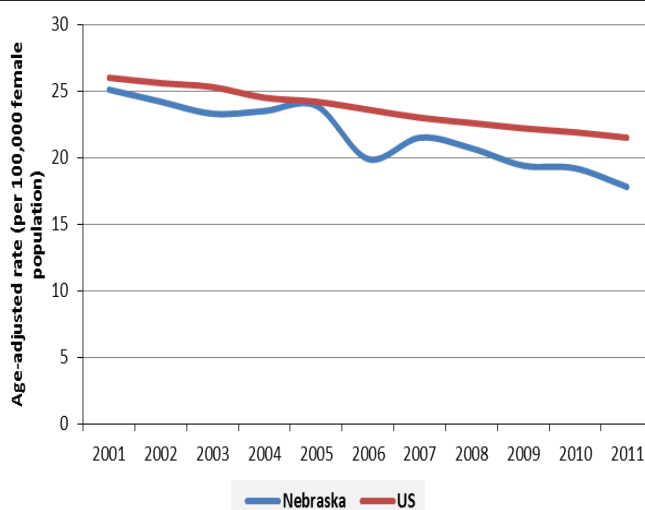
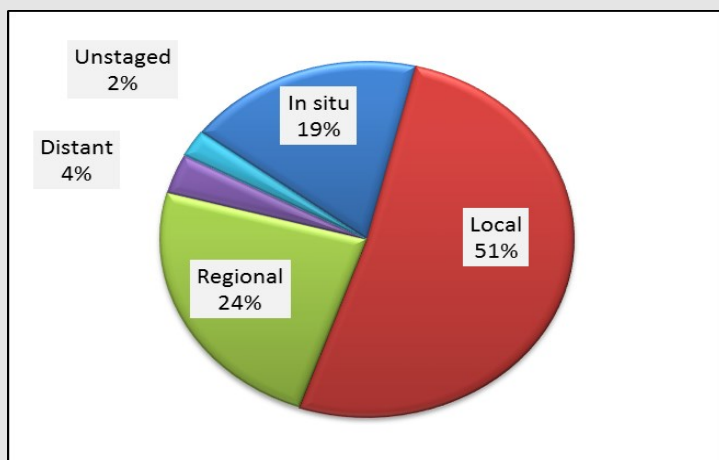


Figure 4. Female Breast Cancer: Percentage of Cases, by Stage of Disease at Diagnosis, Nebraska, 2007-2011



- Between 2007 and 2011, 70% of female breast cancer cases in Nebraska were diagnosed at an early stage (local or in situ) of development (Figure 4).
- Stage of disease at diagnosis strongly affects the prognosis for breast cancer patients. The most recent national data show that the 5-year survival rates for female breast cancer are nearly 100% for early stage (local and in situ) diagnoses, but are much lower for later stage (distant) cases (24.3%).

Female Breast Cancer Risk Factors and Screening

- Risk factors for female breast cancer include age, a personal or family history of breast cancer, genetic traits (BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes), some forms of benign breast disease, early menstruation, late menopause, never having children or having a first child after age 30, and for post-menopausal women, obesity and long-term hormone replacement therapy.
- Screening for breast cancer is known to save lives, but opinion varies on how and when to screen. The most current breast cancer screening recommendations from the American Cancer Society advise that women age 40 years of age and older should have a screening mammogram once a year, while the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends mammography only for women 50-74 years on an every other year schedule.
- According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2012, 69.9% of Nebraska women 50-74 years of age have had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- The Every Woman Matters program provides free and low-cost mammograms for Nebraska women 40 to 74 years of age who meet certain income eligibility guidelines. To find out if you qualify visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/womenshealth_ewm.aspx or call (800) 532-2227.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The purpose of the Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) is to gather data that describe how many Nebraska residents are diagnosed with cancer, what types of cancer they have, the treatment they receive, and survival after diagnosis. The NCR collects this information from every hospital in the state (excluding US Veteran's Administration facilities), pathology laboratories, radiation therapy sites, outpatient surgery facilities, physicians' offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in neighboring states. The NCR works closely with the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) and the Nebraska Cancer Coalition to provide data for planning and evaluating cancer control initiatives throughout the state, and has provided data critical for developing the Nebraska Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The NCR is managed by NDHHS and data are collected by the Nebraska Methodist Hospital of Omaha.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit:
http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.